SATURAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1851.

We are ver glad to learn that the PRESIDENT, finding that th exigencies of the public business, which had indeed him at first to decline accept ing the invitation to attend the grand Railroad Celebration at loston on the 17th instant, having ceased to offer any obstacle to a few days' absence from the seat of Government, has reconsidered his decision, and will be present on that interesting occasion. Wis refusal had created great regret at Boston, and he has yielded to numerous and pressing solicitations from that quarter to change others. Who is safe in such a society? To go unarmed in give to the hundred and fifty thousand people who and will be absent a few days.

CUBA.

The following is an extract of a letter received by the last steamer from a highly respectable and reliable source in Havana, addressed to a gentleman in New York:

" The Government have been overwhelmed with offers of assistance in men and money from every quarter of the Island; and there never was so great an error as the opinion which has prevailed so generally in the United States that there is a general desire for revolutionary movements in this colony. It has been propagated for sinister purposes, by designing and interested men, without any real foundation."

Not less than we admired the bold and manly manner in which the New York "Evening Mirror," in the very flame and heat of the Cuban excitement in that city, denounced the conspirators and exposed the frauds and forgeries which were the fuel of that the frauds and forgeries which were the fuel of that flame, do we now approve and applaud the genuine feeling of a good man, displayed in the following article, from the same paper, in the general object of which we entirely concur.

FROM THE NEW YORK EVERING MIRROR OF WEDNESDAY. MERCY FOR THE POOR PRISONERS.

As we were among the first to denounce the infame empt of the Fillibusters to revolutionize the Island of Cube. and to rob the Queen of Spain of the richest pearl in her cosonet, (says the Mirror,) so we shall not be behind our conemporaries in pleading for mercy to the poor victims who ave been betraved by scoundrels into the hands of the Spanish Government, and are already expiating their follies in prison, under sentence of banishment in irons to the quickver mines of Spain-those terrible subterranean dungeons, from which few who enter them ever return to the sunlight

The communication of Capt. Platt, of the ship of war Albany, to the President of the United States, fully corroborates all we have heard and published in regard to this reckless, lawless, criminal expedition. Never were men more grossly deceived, or more cruelly betrayed. So disgusted were they on landing among a people who hated them and fought them as a set of "PIRATES" and "BOBBERS," instead of welcoming them as "patriots" and "liberators," that they threw away their arms in disgust, longing only to return in safety to their homes. " When the American prisoners heard of the capture of Lopez, a cry of joy and exultation burst from their lips." A single fact like this lets us into the whole secret of the expedition. Lopez, the traitor, to whom life had ome a burden from his repeated failures to place himself in a higher sphere than God and nature ever designed him to fill-backed up by a few restless demagogues and mercenary presses, succeeded in luring some five hundred thoughtless far more terrible-chains and slavery for ten years, and exiles from home for life. It gives one the heartache to think of it. And yet these victims have no claims upon our Government but the claims of humanity. They became voluntary outlaws, in defiance of the paternal warnings and judicial threatenings of the powers at Washington. The Spanish Government has a perfect and absolute legal right to dispose of these prisoners in any way it may choose. All that our Government can do, all that our citizens can do, all that an angel from above could do, is to plead for mercy .

We do not doubt but such a prayer will ascend to Heaven day and night from the bearts of millions of our citizens. And if Isabella the Second be but half the woman of her noble cessor whose name she bears, this petition will not be ofpredecessor whose name one posts, the United States will do his fered in vain. The President of the United States will do his duty in the premiers. As a Magistrate he cannot interfere in schalf of these mi-guided, miserable men. But as a Man and a Christian be will do all that humanity and religion dictate to arrest the awful purishment that awaits them.

As a mere matter of policy the Spanish Government should exercise clemency to these prisoners, who are themselves the victims and the eternal enemies of the villains who led them into the snare. If magnanimously liberated, they would be come, every one of them, stern preachers against the instigators of the invasion; and return to their homes wiser and better men for the terrible experience they have had in the trai-

The foreign papers mention the death, at Copenhagen, in the Kingdom of Denmark, on the 16th of August last, of PETER PEDERSEN, formerly for many years Minister from the Government of Denmark to that of the United States, and highly respected in that capacity. His residence during his mission was at Philadelphia, but he frequently visited Washington, and was always present at the seat of government when his public station made it proper that he should be so. He could not have been younger, we think, than eighty years of age.

PROM NEW ORLEANS. The following Telegraphic despatch is of the same import as one which we published yester-day, but is more explicit in straing that the disorders

growing out of the dissatisfaction of the Cuba vounteers had been suppressed: NEW ORLEANS, SEPTEMBER 6, 1851. The Cuban expedition is abendoned. Two hundred volunteers have returned to Alabama. Many remain without the means to return home. The Cuban committee are applying their funds for the payment of their expenses while here. Some destisfaction exists and slight disturbance have taken place. They were put down promptly, however, by some arrests, and the closing of all the bar-rooms in the

Governor LETCHER, the United States Minister to Mexico, departed from Norfolk on Sunday last, in the revenue catter Forward, to resume the duties of his mission at the capital of Mexico.

We observe in the Baltimore papers a telegraphic account of a bloody affray in Pennsylvania, occasioned by an attempt of some citizens of Maryland to arrest several fugitive slaves, which a number of negroes, aided by some whites, resisted; and in the fracas two or three white men and several negroes were killed or wounded. As soon as the facts reach us in a coherent and authentic shape we will give them to our readers.

Dr. WILLIAM INGALLS, senior, the well-known pract tioner in the city of Biston, died at Wrentham on Monday. and was bur ed on Tu-sday from Montgomery place, in that sity. He had attained the good old age of 82 years.

MORAL CONDITION OF CALIFORNIA.

The following extracts from a letter written by an American gentleman who (the New York Commercial Advertiser says) has resided in California for several years, is a member of the Legislature, and has had many opportunities for observing every condition and prospect of that country, may be in-teresting as it shows the melancholy aspect of liberty National Convention. The name of WINTHROP as at present exhibited there. He writes thus :

SANTA BARBARA, JULY 24.

This country is in a dreadful state, given up complete to rapine and plunder. You hear every day of murders, ro eries, arson, and a host of other crimes, perpetrated in the midst of crowded cities as well as on the open plain, in broad daylight and at the dead of night. Nor do the wretches can his first determination: and we are glad, on ac- the streets, or in your own house, would be the height of count of the gratification which his presence will folly. As for myself, I never retire at night without having my arms loaded ready at a moment's warning. Yet we are will be there assembled, as well as on his own this land, but from the main swarm of locusts that infest account, that he has done so. He will have this the human species ready to pounce upon the weak and decity, we understand, early in the ensuing week, fenceless. Our mail-rider from above was made away with some three weeks since about twenty-five miles from this place; it is supposed he was murdered. At all events, nothing has been heard of him, or the mails, or even the animal he was riding. 4 and 12 mile aid!

SOUTH CAROLINA.

from the city of Charleston, may be relied upon as representing with substantial correctness all that can be at present affirmed of the complexion of proper occasion to reiterate the sentiment they have beretofore political affairs in South Carolina :

FROM THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE OF THURSDAY. SOUTH CARRIED OF CONNERCE OF THURSDAY.

SOUTH CARRIED TWO PERSONS HAD SOUTH CARRIED OF THURSDAY.

with an intelligent gentleman from South Carolina. From him we learned that the excitement there on political questions is so great as materially to interfere with business. A large amount of capital is withheld from use, on account of the uncertainty which exists in regard to the future. Our informant thinks that a decided majority of the people in the State at large are in favor of secession, &c.; the only question is, whether South Carolina shall venture the movement alone, or whether she shall wait for the concurrence of other States. The friends of the latter alternative are numerous and increasing. They oppose separate secession, but adments are favorable to the continuance of the *Union as it is*, on the basis of the Compromise. But to advocate the latter doctrine at present would ensure defeat; whereas, by taking an advanced position as co-operationists, they hope to carry a majority of their fellow-citizens with them, and so keep the of the Union as it is. separate secessionists at bay, until reflection shall beget reaction. The delegates to the Convention which is to decide on the course to be pursued are already elected, and a large majority of them were, when elected, in favor of immediate secession. But our informant thinks the views of a number of them have already changed and that the large first section secession. But our informant thinks the views of a number of them have already changed, and that the longer final action can be deferred, the more hope there is that neither South Carolina nor the nation will be disgraced. There is a chance that even the Convention will not decide in favor of separate action. If they do not decide against it, they may be induced to postpone final action, which will be equivalent to a Union triumph at last. So mote it be.

We are sorry to learn, (says the New York Courier.) from the following extract of a letter written by our Consul at Beyrout, that our Minister resident at Constantinople, the Hon. George P. Marsh, was dangerously ill at Safed. His very numerous friends will anxiously look for fresh information in relation to his health:

"Bernour, August 5, 1851.
"I have some fear I shall be detained by the illness of Mr. MARSH, our Minister at Constantinople, who, with his family, is lying very ill of the Desd Sea fever at Safed, near the Sea of Tiberius. I mean himself and wife; they are dangerously ill. They have been travelling in Egypt since last winter, and have travelled so slowly that the hot weather has overta-ken them before they have finished their tour. They are two months too late. I very much fear the result. 'Allah Kerim,' (God is gracious;) therefore we hope."

UNITED STATES GOLD COINAGE.

We copy from the Philadelphia Inquirer the folowing letter addressed to a house in New York, in correction of an absurd statement which has been made in relation to the melting and assaying of deposites of gold at the Mint:

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 9, 1851. GENTLEMEN: I have to thank you for your kind letter of yesterday, in which you inform me that it has been intimated to you, by different parties, that when deposites of gold dust are left at the mint it is "our custom to melt in one lot a large number of packages that have been received from various individuals, and then divide it in pro rata, making the memorandums accordingly." You add, very properly, that this, "if true, must operate very unjustly to the interests of those whose lots of gold have been selected," and request to

be informed of our practice in such cases.

In reply, I have to state that, when we receive deposite each parcel (of which a separate assay and valuation are re quired) is set apart by itself, and is distinctly numbered; it is then separately melted in a clean po', poured into moulds, and the bar or bars are weighed in the Treasurer's office, and the result recorded. From various parts of the bars slips are taken, numbered carefully and assayed, the result being reported to the Treasurer. From the Assayer's report, and the weight of the bullion, after melting, the value of the depo-

site is ascertained.

From this explanation you will perceive that the summary, and, I may add, dishonest and illegal, practice alleged against us has no existence. Each deposite stands on its own merits, and the poorness or richness of the return dependentirely on the poorness or richness of the deposite itself.

The disappointment which depositers sometimes meet in the return given for their bullion, and to which your letter the return given for their bullion, and to waten your letter adverts, is not surprising when you consider how much the value of an article so precious is affected by an excers, beyond the average, of dirt or other foreign matters, or by a slight inferiority in quality, which can only be detected by accurate assay.

Very respectfully, yours,

E. C. DALE, Treasurer.

THE DAY OF DUPES .- It is astonishing to see he gullibility of the country press, that take down, as sober truth, the story a "morning paper" here has been palming off upon them, in the shape of a telegraphic despatch from Washington, to the effect that our Government has received information leading to the belief that the Captain General of Cuba had decoyed Lorez to Bull Honda; that a Cabinet Council has been held to consider the matter, and much other stuff of the same sort. Every intelligent man and woman here in New York rural districts taken in with it .- N. Y. Express.

PROM THE LOUISVILLE PUBLIC JOURNAL. NEWS PROM CUBA. - The details of the news from Cuba which we publish this morning are very sad. They confirm the intelligence previously received that all of the men this country who landed in Cuba have either been kelled or Spain for ten years' confinement in the dungeons. Although able, and successful merchants in that city. these men are guilty of a violation of our laws, we hope ou Government will interfere to procure, if possible, a ret or a mitigation of their punishment. The Government, it may be remembered, did this in the case of the United States sitizens who, in 1836, took part in the Canada rebellion, and were made prisoners by the British, and there is, for aught cipal or presiding officer of the Institute n for the Desf and re can see, as much reason for interference at this time

It is now evident that there was no rebellion in Cubs. Al the accounts of an alleged rebellion were sheer fabrications got up by wretches in this country to induce United State sens to go and set a rebellion on foot. Almost the entire De mocratic press favored and encouraged the expeditions. The result is before the world. There is a fearful responsibility of the Whig press, or the shoulders of the Whig Administra tion. If it were upon us, every thing would wear to

OLD MASSACHUSETTS ALL RIGHT.

The Whig Convention at Springfield, one of the largest ever assembled in the Old Bay State, have (says the New York Mirror) done themselves imortal honor in the candidates they have nominated and the resolutions they have passed—Winthrop for Governor, and Edward Everett, Seth carries with it a prestige that must ensure success and the delegates at large are men who will add dignity and wisdom to the councils of the National Convention. The Resolutions which follow speak

Resolved, That the Whige of Massachusetts unwaveringly hold to the patriotic sentiments expressed by them in the for secreey, but in the eyes of the world, with impunity, and Legislature of 1833, and which they have ever firmly cherished, and now solemnly reaffirm, as the cardinal princ their political faith, in the words then used : "That the Constitution of the United States of America is a solemn compact by which the people of the said States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and posterity, formed themselves into one body politic, under a o General Government; that this Con made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made under the authority of the same, are the supreme law of the land, any thing in the laws or constitution of any State to the contrary notwithstanding; and that no citizen, State, or any member of this body politic, has a right, in any shape or under any pretext, to annul or prevent the execution of said Constitution. laws, or treaties, or any of them, excepting in such extreme We presume that the following account, vouched for as being from an intelligent gentleman direct ple of the natural and indefeasible prerogative of self-defence against intolerable oppression."

proper occasion to reiterate the sentiment they have heretofore expressed, viz. that the Union is the priceless legacy of Washington and his compatrious—the foundation of all our prosperity and power—the only means of securing all our national blessings and averting national evils—the surest gueranty of the continuance of our liberties—our glory for the past, our strength for the present, and our hope for the future; its preservation transcends any and all other political questions and as we have received it from our fathers, so we will perpetuate it to the children of the latest generations.

\*Resolved\*\*, That the Whigs of Massachusetts will faithfully perform every duty imposed upon them by the Constitution of the United States, and they call upon their brethren in every State in the Union to respect and observe all its provisions.

Resolved, That the Whigs of Massachusetts cordially sup port the National Administration in all its just and patriotic measures; in its generous sympathy with oppressed nationa, struggling for liberty, in every part of the world; in its able and vigorous management of our foreign affairs; in its unwavering purpose to maintain in the integrity of the Union against all assemble from whatever quarter.

wavering purpose to maintain inviolate the integrity of the Union against all assaults from whatever quarter.

Resolved, That the name of Danier Webstra is engraven alike upon the pillars of the Constitution and the hearts of his countrymen; and we take this occasion, in view of the prominent position he has occupied in the Administration, to express our undiminished confidence in his comprehensive ability and statesmanship, and to bear testimony to the wisdom of

his counsels and the value of his services.

Resolved, That the members of this Convention have witnessed with unfeigned satisfaction the efforts which have recently been made by the Whigs of New York to bring about an intelligent, honest, and cordisl co-operation among them selves, and with the Whigs of other States of the Union that we rejoice that these efforts have been crowned with suc cess, and have met the universal approbation of the Whig party throughout the country; and that we heartily concur in the sentimer is which have been expressed by them as the re-sult of their consultation, and as the basis of their future action.

"WEARE A DOOMED PEOPLE UNLESS WE RESIST."-The editor of the Greenville (S. C.) Southern Patriot recently visited the Chick Springs in Greenville. While there, the proprietor made use of the expression at the head of this arti-cle, upon which, says the editor, "We said to him, have you not more boarders than you ever had? Yes, was his reply. Are you not better off in the world than you ever were before? Yes, said our kind host. Your property worth as much, and your negroes sell as well as they ever did? Yes. Then, said we, you're 'doomed,' it seems, to prosperity, and so is our country."

The Free-Soil folks of Lynn, (Mass.) having determin apon having a State Convention like others, met a few evenings since to elect delegates. Abby Folsom, the inevitable, was on hand of course, and made a speech "of great eloceived, and moved several important resolutions; one of which was that half the delegates to the Convention be females. The motion is said to have struck the meeting favorably; but whether it was or was not carried we don't know. In the course of her speech Abby declared herself clearly and distinctly in favor of John P. Hale for President, and some prominent Free-Soil woman for Vice-President. We should not like to commit ourselves to Hale, but we cotton to the other candidate, be she whom she may; indeed, it is not of the slightest consequence.—New London Chronicle.

Professor Asassız has, we are informed, accepted the chair of Comparative Anatomy in the School of Medicine, Charleston. South Carolina. Although this distinguished votary of science has changed his residence from one State to another. we are still assured that his zeal and ardor in the cause will continue the same. His talents are not dedicated to the advancement of a section of our country, or for the United States only, but for the whole world; for his fame and high reputation as a naturalist will not permit his labors to be s restricted. The Medical College with which he is associated holds an elevated rank, and is placed among the first nedical institutions of the country. It possesses in its Professors the highest order of talent in the various departments of medical science. The chair of comparative anatomy is an additional professorship to those already existing, and by which, with so superior a teacher, the College cannot fail to reap many more advantages.

The Water Witch, a small United States steamer, furnish ed with a Monigomery boiler, was some time since sent to Baltimore, at the request of the inventor, to have a few alterations made in the machinery which he deemed necessary. The engine was built at the Washington Navy Yard, and is, like every thing executed in that yard, of very superior workman ship. It was at one time, we understand, proposed to sell this vessel and machinery, but it being represented to the Department that a saving could be made by cutting up the hull, which is of iron, and converting it into bloom and bar, the sale was not ordered. It has been suggested that a new hall be built of wood larger than the present one, at the Washington Navy Yard, to receive the present machinery of the Water Witch in it. This, we learn, would give to the Government a much better and more efficient vessel, save the boiler and engine, which are very valuable, yet could not know the precise value to put on stories of this sell probably for a third of what they are worth. There is sort, from the quarter alluded to; but its last plenty of promiscuous timber, it is said, in the Washington "special despatch" was one of so stupid and silly Yard; and it is a well-known fact that all the navy vessels sell probably for a third of what they are worth. There is a character that we did not expect to see even the that have been built here have not only been built cheaper and lasted longer, but been as good models as any other ver sels constructed in any other place.

SUDDEN DEATH -On Thursday morning, about 5 o'clock, Mr. Grones East, of Philadelphia, was seized with a fit of apoplexy, and expired in a few minutes. He had just arisen from bed in good health, but before he finished dressing was taken prisoners. The prisoners, it seems, are to be sent to a corpse. The decessed was one of the oldest, most respect

> DEATH OF THE REV. THOMAS H. GALLAUDET, LL D. This gentleman, so long and so favorably known as the friend of the deaf mute, died on Wednesday at his residence in the city of Hartford. Mr. GALLAUDET was the first Prin-Dumb in Hartford, and was connected with the institution. as a manager, up to the time of his death. In the year 1815 he went to Europe, to gain information of the methods there adopted for the instruction of this unfortunate class, in whom he took such lively interest. He remained abroad until the year 1817, when he returned to New York, bringing with him the celebrated Mr. CLERC. Mr. GALLAUDET remained at the head of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb until 1830, when he accepted the office of chaptein in the Retreat for the Insane, in Hartford, which the enjoyed to the time of his decease. Mr. GALLAUBET was the surbor of many valuable books for the young.—Com. Adecrtiser.

now under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F. of Maryland seventy working lodges, composed of 10,787 members. There has been initiated during the past year 2,709; rejected 258; admitted by card 213; withdrawn by card 213; Battle of North Point, which in the year 1814 saved the reinstated 145; suspended 537; expelled 10. There have died during the year 129. The amount of revenue of all the subordinates

The number of bronners reneved unrug
the year
Do do of widowed families do do 269
Do do of brothers buried do do 129
The smount paid for relief of brothers was. . . . \$25,926 04
Do do do for widowed families. . . . . 17,109 89
Do do do for education of orphans . . . . 2,533 23
Do do do for burying the dead . . . . 7,991 62

The foregoing statement shows an increase of the bounds of this philanthropic Order in this State doubtless beyond the anticipations of its most sanguine friends.—Baltimore Sun.

MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

It is generally known that a disruption occurred in the Grand Lodge of Freemasons in the State of New York in 1849, in consequence of amendments of its constitution, by which past masters, other than the last past master of each subordinate lodge, were deprived of the right to vote. It was contended by a portion of the fraternity that those amendments were unconstitutional; and withdrawing from the Grand Ledge, of which Judge Willard, of Troy, was then grand master, they organized a new grand ledge, taking with them the funds of the old body, for the recovery of which, we believe, an action is now pending. These differences excited the attention of other grand ledges, who were called upon to determine which of these bodies they would recognice as the true grand lodge of New York. The Grand Lodges of twenty-four States of this Union, that of Montreel and William Henry, the Grand Lodge of Peru, and most of those in Europe soon declared in favor of the old, or, as it was called for the sake of distinction, the "Willard" Grand Lodge.

Grand Lodge.

Action was delayed by the Grand Lodge of England, however, until very recently, and her decision has been looked for by the Freemasons of this country with the greatest instance. We learn from the American Keystone, the organ of the Mascale featernity in New York, that the special committee appeinted by the Earl of Zetland, the English grand master, have reported that the contested amendments were legally and constitutionally made. They hold that "the Grand Lodge which for so many years has subsisted in the State of New York still continues its functions, and

Lodge which can be Mesonically recognised."

The Grand Lodge thus sustained is the one of which Oscar Coles is grand master, and Dr. J. W. Powell Grand Secretary. Mesers. Phillips and Herring are the principal officers of the other body. It is probable that a reconciliation will now be effected.—New York Com. Advertiser.

TRADE WITH AFRICA

Late accounts from the African Republic of Li-BERIA give a favorable description of the state of the country. Settlements were being formed in the interior, and the natives at the newly-acquired territory of the Gallinas had furnished proof of their readiness to abandon the slave trade by giving notice to President ROBERTS and Commodore FANshaw of a Spanish brig hovering on the coast for slaves. A new town is to be formed at Gallinas, and is to receive the name of Gurney, after Mr. SAMUEL GURNEY, of London. The subjoined extracts of a letter, addressed by President ROBERTS to a gentleman in London, give the latest information on the general condition of the Republic:

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MONROVIA, JUNE 20, 1851. I am happy to say our public affairs are progressing smooth-ly. At no time in the history of our little commonwealth has the progress of general improvement been more encour-aging than at the present time. Commerce is decidedly in-cressing, and never before has agriculture in Liberia received greater attention. Among the neighboring native tribes there are fewer wars and commotions, and they are more rapidly too adopting civilized and industrious habits. This is in a great measure attributable to the abolition of the slave trade upon this part of the African coast, and I think I may safely say that the traffic cannot again be revived within the juris-

more attention to extending our influence into the interior Measures are being taken to form a settlement in the moun tain region in the interior of Grand Bassa. The country has been explored, and is represented as being healthy and fertile, while the aboriginal inhabitants are friendly, and decid edly more industrious and intelligent than the natives near the coast. I am more and more confirmed in the opinion the influence of the miasma arising from the mangrove swamps bordering the whole coast, than in any location we at presen

NATAL, a town of recent origin, and situated north o Monrovia, is latterly attracting attention as a port of some commercial importance. A number of English capitalists, we understand, have purchased sites for storehouses, and secured large tracts of land, with a view of cultivating and exporting cotton from the colony. An intelligent gentleman writing from there on the subject says : " This article [cotton will and does grow, and vigorously too, in this country, as may be seen on plantations on the banks of the river Umganee-which, though now totally neglected and the plants stifled with weeds, are producing cotton abundantlyno one thinking it worth while to pick it. But the instability of labor operates against its being cultivated to any extent. I am personally acquainted with the farmers of these plantations, who state that, in addition to their insbility to get the requisite amount of steady cheap labor, they had to sell their cotton for from Id. to Id. per Ib. to persons "living there."

We know not how these speculations will succeed, but it is quite certain that the projectore are sanguine of satisfactory results. Africa has in its time produced many million pounds of cotton, but owing to the non-intercourse of the natives with the European markets, and their indolence combined with an utter ignorance of the value of the staple to civilized life, a partial abandonment of the traffic had, unti within a few years since, ensued, and even now its increase over the past half century is trifling compared with what it

should be. The exports of the raw material fromof Africa, (Western Coast)..... .34 000,000 By which it will be seen that the exports half a century

ince from Lower Africa were almost as great as in 1834 they were from the whole grand division, including Egypt. We pelieve, therefore, predicating an opinion upon these experimental developments, that the hopes of the planters writing from there are not altogether ill-founded.

Meanwhile the American Colony, (Liberia,) as well as the English settlements, deserve our attention. The exports from the coast are gradually increasing, and will speedily atford an ample market for American products in return.

[New York Courier & Enquirer.

HOT WEATHER. -In our office, on 7th street, the Ther mometer rose yesterday and the day before to 88 degrees-a very unusual temperature for this Latitude in Sep embeand much more unpleasant than the same degree of heat would be in June or July. Notwithstanding this oppressive weather, we learn that the health of the city was never bet-

THERE BOYS DROWNED -On Wednesday evening, about eix o'clock, a boat containing tour small col red boys was run into by one of the Hob-ken ferry boats, near he tout of Barclay street, New York, and three of its occupants thrown in-to the water and drowned. The boys, it is said, perceiving the steamer approaching, stood up in the b at to break the force of the shock, when they were knocked overboard by the force of the c dission.

ODD-FELLOWSKIP IN MARYLAND. THE BALTIMORE VOLUNTEERS.

met at the railroad station at 8 o'clock by the Light Infantry, Capt. Tarz, and the Walker Sharpshooters, Capt. BRYANT, and escorted to their quarters at the United States Hotel. At 11 o'clock the three companies took up the line of much for the Presidential Mansion, Capt. PRANCE being complimented with the command of the battalion, which offered one of the finest military displays which we have wit nessed for a long time. The battalion having been halted in line in front of the Mansion, the officers of the several companies were conducted to the presence of the Pausidant, to whom they were individually introduced by the Mayor of the city, WALTER LENOX, Esq. After the officers retired, the attalion was formed for review, when the Parsibert, by request of the officers, and accompanied by the Mayor, went through that ceremony; and we are sure he never reviewed a finer specimen of citizen-soldiery. The battalion then broke into column and passed the President in review; after which ng formed on three sides of the great east room, Captain FRANCE addressed the President in a few remarks explana-tory of the occasion of their visit to the Metropolis, the particular anniversary it was designed to commemorate, and con-cluded by offering to the President, on behalf of himself and his corps, their thanks for his polite reception, and their best wishes for his health and happiness. The PRESIDENT replied with emphasis, and at some length, and, after referring to the events of 1814, adverted particularly to the important ours, free from standing armies, of being in the last resor the conservators of the public peace, and the defenders and upholders of the laws, and concluded by expressing the pleasure their visit afforded him, and bidding them welcome.

Carusi's Saloon. To-day they will visit the Navy Yard, and embark there, on board the new steamer Washington, on a visit to Mount Vernon.

the Cuban meeting in that city were written by a distin guished lawyer as a burlesque upon town meeting resolutions and to expose their absurdities; but the meeting, as usual. swallowed them all down without examination. It considers the following resolution passed by the meeting as a most pointed piece of satire upon their own proceedings : "Resolved, That the concentrated indignation of public

meetings of this country, expressed in the manly language of freemen, will strike terror to the bloody tyrants of Spanish

A NIGHT'S JOURNEY IN MAINE.

The mail stage which left Waterville on Wednesday night, the 3d instant, for Bangor had rattled over the stony road that stretches for fifty weary miles through that region, until the four inside passengers who had the hardshood to choose that lmost obsolete mode of conveyance had gradually sunk into a state of troubled slumber, and even the most garrulous of the company had subsided into a welcome silence. The sky was clear, with the exception of here and there a few light fleecy clouds, through which the stars shone with hardly liminished brightness, lending to the monotonous landscape that peculiarly vague attractiveness which vanishes with the light that creates it.

As the night were away the soft summer air changed to keen and chilling atmosphere, and a piercing wind added to the discomfort of the passengers, causing even the loquecious young gen leman to shrink silently into his corner of the cosch. The driver was beguiling the time with the fascinating society of a brisk young damsel, who sat with him upon the coach box, and for hours the coach rolled on. Nothing

too adopting civilized and industrious habits. This is in a great measure attributable to the abolition of the slave trade upon this part of the African coast, and I think I may esfely diction of Liberia—certainly not between Sierra Leone and Cape Palma.

Now that the elave trade is at an end upon our coast, and we have secured nearly, all the intermediate points of territory between the extremes of our jurisdiction, we are giving more attention to extending our influence into the interior. quivering up to the zenith, where a huge ring of pale golden fire seemed to absorb them. Within its circle one little star

till shone. All else had vanished. The light clouds that had been drifting across the sky had of bridal white. Across this satisfies background the many-colored flames tremblingly flitted with a strange beauty that can have no earthly counterpart, and seemed each moment to change into some hue of still rarer loveliness.

Gradually the scene assumed a graver aspect. A dark cloud in the northwest gave a still bolder relief to the lurid ime that now gleamed athwart it, and from the fiery ring in the zenith there shot rays of gorgeous crimson and purple that gave to the whole expanse of the heavens a still deeper glow. Then again the miller tints came struggling up from the horizon, and followed the golden lights that flashed far

up to the megic circle.

The spot from which the four travellers gazed at this won drous spectacle seemed curiously fitted by nature for the pur-pose. The stage had balted on a rocky eminence that rises in the midst of the pleasant village of Unity. In the valley beneath lay the little town, buried in profound repose. A curtain of thin mist had gathered over it, half shrouding it in a vague darkness, and reflecting back the changing light that shone from this vast kaleidorcope of beaves. One might imagine that the spirits of the north, who sent these fiery stream its tro pping across the sky, had spread a veil of clouds over the slumbering village to conceal their goblin protechover the slumbering village to conceal their goblin pyrotechnics from earthly ken. Had this sublime sight been see ong to that locality prepare the visiter for startling experien it might not have seemed so extraordinary as when viewer from a hillock in the sober town of Unity, and within the oundaries of the prosaic State of Maine. Yet even the quiet village wore for the pime a spectral appearance, and the gnarled roots of the pine tree stumps which lay along the road
side assumed yet more fantastic shapes as the northern lights
streamed full upon them. No splendor of those brilliant
nights when showers of meteors buttle across the sky could
rival the unutterable loveliness of those changing scenes of

All things must end, saith the preacher. And so it was with this mysterious and beautiful phenomenon. For an hour it adorned the heavens and the earth, and then or ased. Slowly the quivering lines of light died away, the zenith's golden fir seemed to blend with the sky beyond, the stars twinkled brightly through the rifts in the flying clouds, and the vision of beauty laded from the view of those who stood in the chill morning air, rapt in wonder and admiration. It faded from their earthly sight, but the recollection of its uncarthly beauty will remain in their memories till the journey of life is ended, and the moonday and mignight scenes of

Thus the travellers gathered ample ma trospection, and turning once more to the real and the prac-tical, set forth anew upon their journey. Through thriving vill ges, so full of busy life by day, but at night silent as the grave, over frad bridges that crossed rushing streams, and through thick forests of fregrant pines, they kept on their way. The superlative expressions of admiration which our language so bountially supplies were speedily exhausted by the comprehensive delight of the party, and after Master Loquacity had regaled himself for a time with his own sprightly conversions. sation, the weary travellers passed again thro slutt b r, awoke at each jok in the rocky road, longed heartily for their journey's end, and so reached Bangor.

[Boston Transcript.

A CHINESE FUNERAL IN CALIFORNIA is described in the

San Francisco papers Mr. At-hang, a respectable merchant from Can on, died from the effects of a disease contracted on from Canon, died from the effects of a disease contracted on his passage to Galifornia. The funeral procession of his countrymen, attred in their native costume, was very strking, and probably the largest ever witnessed outside the Celestial Empire. On arriving at the cemetery, they all proceeded to the different graves of their countrymen, buried there at various times, againkled wine upon their tembs, and performed a variety of ither ceremonies very singular to us "outsiders," after which the body was consigned to the grave with much ceremony—throwing into the grave the white riband which they all were upon their left arm as a badge of mourning; but ning candies, incomes, torches, and along of mourning; the steamer approaching, stood up in the best to break the force of the shock, when they were knocked overboard by the force of the chision.

A June's 'Cox War. George Treadwelt was indicted at the force of the Challenger Treadwelt was indicted at the prisoner was guilty, but that he was obtained to get married a second time in consequence of the bad conduct of this first wife. [Shouts of laughter.] He was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment.

TELEGRAPH REPORTS. 40

BALTIMORE, SEPTEMBER 13-5 P. M. This being the 12th of September, our city presents quite patriotic appearance. The morn was ushe firing of cannon. Plage and banners are suspended upon all the public buildings. The Old Defenders mustered quite a formidable party, and are now at Green Springs spending the day. The various military companies are out in full strength

and make an imposing appearance.

Our market is very quiet. Small sales of Howard street and City Mills flour at \$3.874. Grain oull. Red wheat 70 a 75; white 75a82 cents. Yellow corn 56; white 57a80 cents. Outs 33.37 cents. Rye 65 cents.

The Tobacco market is dull. Seles of only a small amount of common Ohio and Maryland at previous prices. There is no change from last week in the general range of quotations. Inspections 1,900 hhds.

Stocks unchanged and quiet.

P. S. At the Democratic Convention to-day, the follow ing nominations were made: For Comproller of the Treasury, Ex-Governor PHILIP F. THOMAS; for Commissioner the Land Office, JAMES MUBRAY; for Lottery Com missioner, THOMAS R. STEWART, of the Eastern Shore.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 12, 1851. Stocks have improved. U. S. 6's 1868 1161. Flour is teady. Sales of 5,000 barrels at \$3.81 a \$3.94 for State trands.

NEW ORLEANS, SEPTEMBER 10.

NEW ORLEANS, SEPTEMBER 10.

AUGUSTE MATTETTS, a Custom-bouse Appresser, has been committed on the charge of receiving a bribe.

RICHARD CHARRALIM, President of Oakland College, Mississippi, was murdered by G. A. Barscon, a student, who immediately afterwards committed suicide.

The brig Orizaba, of Bath, Maine, bound from Navy Bay to Honduras, was found drifting at the mouth of the Missississippi. The captain, mate, and two of the crew were dead, and all the others on board sick with Chagres fever. The vessel was brought up to the city, and the survivors sent to the marine hospital.

Salve of 800 bales of cotton at 34 cents for middling. Flour Sales of 800 bales of cotton at 84 cents for middling. Flour

84 a 84 cents ; plain bams 10 o NEW ORLEANS SEPTEMBER 11

Sure their visit afforded him, and bidding them welcome.

The companies then took leave of the Parsiders and went on a visit to Georgetown. In the evening the Light Captain-General has liberated Hayner and Kelley, members of Infantry gave to their Beltimore guests an elegant dinner at Carnai's Salcon. To-day they will visit the Navy Vard, and

WILLIAM W. BELKNAP Attorney at Law, Keokuk, Lee County, Iowa. AND WARRANTS located, Debts collected, and all pro-fessional business attended to. asg 3—wif 6mep

HIGHLY IMPROVED ESTATES, AND VÄLUA-

michly improved and on Lower James River for sale. The undersigned, prevented by engagements, requiring his undivided attention elsewhere, from residing on his estate, will sell on the premises, publicly, at 11 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, the 23d day of September next, without regard to weather, that large and valuable body of highly-improved arable and heavily-timbered Land, extending up the north side of James river, from the Chickshominy, a distance of more than five miles, in the county of Charles City, Vicginia, well known under the general designation of "SANDY POINT."

This estate lies thirty-three miles below Petersburg, forty-five miles below Richmond, and about sixty-five miles above Norfolk, in what is justly considered the finest and most extensive grain-growing region of Virginia, and as healthy as any on our rivers. Spring and well water abundant and excellent. The number of acres is upwards of four thousand, of unsurpassed natural quality, of which more than two thousand acres have been thrice limed, and are now in a high and successful state of cultivation, upon the five-field rotation; and more than one thousand acres well set in clover; the balance, chiefly in wood and cimber, embracing some of the best timbered land in Eastern Virginia, convenient to good navigation. Marl abounds on the river, and stone lime is supplied at six and one quarter cents per bushel.

The subdivisions will be nearly as follows, of which surveys

abounds on the river, and stone lime is supplied at six and one quarter cents per bushel.

The subdivisions will be nearly as follows, of which surveys and maps will be exhibited:

No. 1.—"Upper Quarter," 841 acres, 560 improved, 281 principally in wood and timber. Buildings—a small frame dwelling, kitchen, and laundry, amokehouse, negro houses, &c. Barn, with sheds and stationary horse-power and shelters.

No. 2.—"Upper Teddington," the family residence, 797 acres, 540 improved, 257 principally in wood and timber. Buildings—a commodious wooden dwelling, large two-storied kitchen and laundry, icehouse, new and commodious stable and carriage house, store house, shops, servants houses, and every other convenient outhouse usually on such farms. Also, a new barn, part wood and part brick, with four floors, 80 by 38, and a wing 30 by 50, for bone, plaster, saw, and grist mill. In the barn are two new 36 inch drums, revolving rakes, fans, seives, and every other appurtenance for threshing and winsering and winserin

No. 4.—" Neck," 707 acres, 537 improved, 171 principally in wood and timber, exclusive of more than 120 acres of meadow or marl land, well located and reclaimable at small expense. A valuable winter fishery belongs to this tarm. Buildings—a small new frame dwelling, smokehouse, negro houses, stable, and large barn, with stationary horse-power and shefter.

Each division has a good landing, at which wharves can be erceted cheaply and conveniently. To "Upper Teddington," within one hundred feet of the barn, belongs a new, commodious, and substantial wharf, adapted to any sized vessel. Steamers pass twice a day, and sometimes oftener, from Richmond, Petersburg, Norfolk, Baltimore, and Philadelphia.

No. 5.—1,200 acres or timbered land, considered the most valuable in this part of Virginia, lying on and near navigation, which will be divided in parcels of one hundred acres or more. Also, all my stock, of every description, consisting of 164 head of superior improved cattle, of the Devon, Durham, and Ayrshire crosses. Among them one fine full-blooded and one half-blood Ayrshire bull; 210 sheep of the stock of Mr. Reybold, of Delaware; hogs; 39 mules and 3 horses; together with a large and valuable collection of implements of every variety, &c. &c.

Before the day of sale, more than 425 acres of the clover will be fallowed, and purchasers will have time and the privilege

variety, &c. &c.

Before the day of sale, more than \$25 acres of the clover will be fallowed, and purchasers will have time and the privilege of extending the preparation for seeding to suit themselves. Full possession of the farms given on the lat of January next; of the timbered lands immediately.

Mr. Nicol, residing at "Sandy Point," is prepared to show the property in my absence, and a particular examination is invited before the sale.

Assertion of the absence in families only, will be said to the

A portion of the slaves, in families only, will be sold to the ourchasers of the farms, if desired.

Terms: For the farms, one-fifth cash, the balance in equal. Terms: For the farms, one-fifth cash, the balance in equal instalments, with interest payable annually upon all the instalments. For the timber land, one-fourth cash, the balance in three equal annual instalments, interest payable annually as above. For the perishable property, a credit of 12 months upon all sums over \$100. Approved personal security upon all eredit payments and deeds upon the lands, additional:

27 Letters of inquiry, addressed to Petersburg, will be promptly answered.

ROBERT B. BOLLING.

july 19-eot21sepop

BRILLIANT LOTTERIES FOR SEPTEMBER, 1851. J. W. MAURY & CO. Managers. \$40,000 !-- 50 prizes of \$1,000! VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY. For the benefit of the Monongalia Academ Class No. 127, for 1851. drawn in Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, the 20th of September, 1451. 78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots!

SPLENDID SCHEME. prize of. \$40,000 | 1 prize of. 3,931 |
do. 15,000 | 50 | do. 1,000 |
do. 8,000 | 50 | do. 500 |
&c. &c. &c. ke. ke. ke. 500.

Tickets \$10—Halves \$5 — Quarters \$2.50.

Certificates of packages of 26 whole tickets \$130 00

Do. do 26 half do 55 00

Do. do 26 quarter do 32 50

\$70,000-\$20,000-\$10,000 60 prizes of \$3,000 ! 15 Drawn Numbers out of 75. VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY. For the benefit of Monongalia Acc Class K, for 1851.

To be drawn in Alexandria, Va, on Saturday, the 27th of Septembers 1851
About one prize to a blank!—one-fifth of the pri zes will have on them either three or two drawn numbers.

				THE REAL PROPERTY.				
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I. & C. MAURY, Agent